(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) and (*e*)—

Year	*No. of cases instituted*	*Income derived therefrom* Rs. a. p.
1936-37	122	405 4 0
1937-38	139	314 4 0
1938-39	100	172 8 0

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI.—Seeing that the Krishnarajanagar Town is improving from year to year, is it not desirable to provide the people thereof with all the necessary conveniences ?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—Government agree in that view. First, the town bears His Highness' name and secondly, recent statistics also show that the number of suits filed from that area is sufficiently large. Government will therefore consider the question sympathetically.

Mr. H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY.—Will that mean that the court now at Hunsur will be transferred to Krishnarajanagar ?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—No. That court will not be disturbed.

Jog Falls Project.

Q.—29. **Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO** (Mandya Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of this House :—

(*a*) a report containing the details of work done by the several Civil Engineering Officers, *i.e.*, Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer, in respect of the Jog Falls Project from the time of its inception ; and state—

(*b*) the expenditure incurred up-to-date on this work ;

(*c*) whether orders have been placed for the generating plant and the connected machinery ?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT (Sir H. N. Colam).**—

(*a*) It is not possible to give this information.

(*b*) The expenditure up to the end of August 1939 is Rs. 8·27 lakhs.

(*c*) No.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—In the original question sent up by me, I had asked for details of the work done by the civil engineering officers in respect of the project from the time of its inception, but that part of the question has been disallowed.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—It was not possible to compile all that information. You may put that question now, and we shall give you as much information as possible.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—You are going to sink Rs. 150 lakhs of public money on the scheme. So we are interested in getting full information as to what has transpired so far.

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Three or four sites are in view, and an expert committee has been appointed to finally select one of the sites.

Mr. PRESIDENT—There was some difficulty about the selection of a site. The question whether one dam would suffice or whether two or more dams would have to be constructed had to be investigated before foundations could be dug. For the present, some preliminary decisions have been arrived at. A site lying within the Mysore State, but would bring under submersion a part of the Madras territory has been preferred for the main reservoir. Investigation about all these matters is nearing completion. The Chief Engineer will furnish any more information which you want.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—A large amount of Rs. 8·27 lakhs has been expended so far. What is the progress that has been achieved at such a heavy cost ?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—A transmission line has been laid out from Bhadravati and a road has been constructed for the transport of materials to the spot. This figure of Rs. 8·27 lakhs includes also Rs. 1 lakh spent in 1927 on preliminary surveys.

Mr. K LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—The work connected with the Shimsha project progressed with electric rapidity. May I know whether the same experts could not have avoided the long delay which has occurred in this case, especially when it is a matter of such vital importance to the State?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—For that very reason, *viz.*, that lakhs of rupees of public money are involved, the investigation will have to be done very carefully and thoroughly. In such matters, delay in arriving at decisions will not affect public interests so much as a wrong step would. If the necessary amount of time is taken and investigation carried out with sufficient caution, public interests will be safeguarded better, and economy in expenditure also secured.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Is it a fact that the site originally selected by Mr. Y. Ramaswami, Executive Engineer, was rejected without valid grounds?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—No.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—If experts begin to quarrel among themselves, will not the interests of the State suffer?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—The member need not fear any such thing.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Was that officer given a personal hearing at any time before his recommendation was rejected, since he was connected with the scheme from its inception?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Instead of relying upon an individual's opinion, the whole thing will be scrutinized by an expert committee and their recommendations may well be accepted.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Will the expert committee consult him at least now?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Anybody is free to send up suggestions to the committee.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—What are the details for the expenditure of Rs. 8·27 lakhs so far incurred?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Please refer to the answer to Question No. 40

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHAR AYYA.—Due to the present war, have prices of machinery and plant gone up?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Can all the machinery required be obtained from Europe under the present circumstances?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Are the exchange rates favourable to us at present?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—Exchange being adverse, prices would be much higher now if the articles were ordered from America. Secondly, the detailed estimates have not yet been prepared. When they are ready, and if it is found that the scheme involves too heavy an expenditure, we may have to delay the work. Otherwise, we might place the order immediately.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Even if the cost is heavy, would it not be advisable to go ahead with the work, provided it will yield a good return?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—That aspect will be examined after the detailed estimates are prepared.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Will the power that is going to be generated at Jog be 25 cycles or 50 cycles?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Fifty cycles.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Is the required machinery available only in America or also in Europe?

Mr N. SARABHOJA.—It is available in both the continents.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Was the scheme said to have been prepared by Mr. Y. Ramaswamy fully considered on its merits, or was it thrown into the waste-paper basket as was remarked on a previous occasion by the Secretary to Government, Electrical Department?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—It was fully considered.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Will any land situated in British Indian territory get submerged as a result of the scheme now in view?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Yes.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—At the time of the preliminary survey, was there any room for confusion about the ownership

of the plot of land, *i.e.*, whether the land belonged to Mysore or British territory?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—There was some doubt.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Is the present delay due to that original mistake?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—To a very small extent.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—Is it the idea to entrust the execution of this project to civil engineers or to electrical engineers? Are the Government aware that, as much of the work pertains to civil engineering, public opinion is in favour of the work being entrusted only to the Public Works Department?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Civil works will all be entrusted to the Public Works Department and only the electrical portion to the Electrical Department.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN.—Have our Government entered into any agreement with Madras to the effect that all projects proposed to be taken up by Mysore after 1940 should receive the prior consent of Madras?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—No.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—BILLS—*contd.*

VII. General Principles of the Mysore Public Security Bill.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. C. Subrahmanya Aiyar) explained the general principles of the bill as follows:—

The enactment of legislation to supplement the criminal law for the purposes of securing the public safety and interest and for maintaining law and order was one of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry on the Disturbances at Viduraswatha. The suggestion was made with the idea that it would be employed only in critical situations. Such a measure has been under the consideration of Government since then. They were hoping that its introduction might be deferred, if not obviated.

The recent activities of a certain section of the people, however, rendered it necessary to enact this measure as an Emergency Act in the latter part of September. And it seems desirable, in the interests of law and order and public safety, to place it permanently on the Statute Book.

The bill seeks to confer upon the Government or other appropriate authorities the following powers, *viz.*,—

1. power to arrest and control the movements of persons acting prejudicially to the public safety;

2. power to ban and to take possession and forfeit the property of unlawful associations;

3. power to prevent public meetings likely to cause disturbance or public excitement; and

4. power to deport undesirable foreigners.

The bill also contains provisions which will enable the authorities to deal adequately with certain forms of intimidation and with instigations to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities.

All these provisions are to be found in one or other of British Indian Acts that are in force there to-day.

Chapters III, IV and VI providing for banning unlawful associations, taking possession of and forfeiting property, preventing meetings, and dealing with intimidation and instigation, etc., have not been notified being unnecessary for the time being. They will be availed of only if and when the necessity for them arises.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA pointed out that to meet critical situations, the Government had already enacted an Emergency Act which would in the usual course be in force for another four months, and thus Government had armed themselves with adequate power to deal with situations as they developed. But as there was a possibility of the situation coming to normal within four months, he thought that there was no necessity to place the legislation on the Statute Book permanently. He therefore opposed the bill.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN observed that Mysore was recognized to be a Model State because of the efficiency of its administration and its responsiveness to the wishes of the people. If the Public Security Act was placed on the Statute Book permanently, it would create a